

760. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration for fiscal year 1978, pursuant to section 316 of Public Law 93-288; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

761. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the efficiency of, and need for, industrial cost recovery, pursuant to section 75(a) of Public Law 95-217; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

762. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans; to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their surviving spouses and children; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

763. A letter from the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report covering the 6 months ended December 31, 1978, on reviews and hearings arising from complaints of unfair trade practices by foreign governments, pursuant to section 301(d) (2) of the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

764. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the F-18 Naval Strike Fighter weapon system (PSAD-79-25, February 27, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

765. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Maverick/Close Air Support weapon system (PSAD-79-42, February 27, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

766. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on mining law reform and balanced resource management (EMD-78-93, February 27, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

767. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the conversion of urban waste to energy (EMD-79-7, February 28, 1979); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Science and Technology.

768. A letter from the Under Secretary of Energy, transmitting the second comprehensive program and plan for Federal energy education, extension and information activities, pursuant to second 508(c) of Public Law 95-39; jointly, to the Committees on Science and Technology, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper Calendar, as follows:

Mr. LONG of Louisiana: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 141. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1147) to extend temporarily the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the imposition of countervailing duties (Rept. No. 96-17). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 118. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on Committees; with amendment (Rept. No. 96-18). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BONKER, Mr. PEASE, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARNES, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WINN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUYER, Mr. FRITCHARD, and Mrs. FENWICK):

H.R. 2479. A bill to help maintain peace, security, and stability in the Western Pacific, and to promote continued extensive, close, and friendly relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself and Mr. BROOMFIELD) (by request):

H.R. 2480. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize development assistance programs for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, to make certain changes in the authorities of that act, to authorize the establishment of an Institute for Technological Cooperation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2481. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BALDUS (for himself, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. BEDELL):

H.R. 2482. A bill to promote the ownership of small businesses by their employees and to provide a means whereby employees can purchase their companies which would otherwise be closed, liquidated, or relocated, and to assure that firms owned wholly or partly by their employees are eligible for all forms of assistance from the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 2483. A bill to amend section 16 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, relating to the special needs of the elderly and handicapped; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 2484. A bill to provide for the preservation, interpretation, development, and use of cultural, historic, natural, and architectural urban resources through a system of national cultural parks, to establish a demonstration program to encourage the preservation and management of such resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EMERY (for himself, Mr. AU-COIN, Mrs. SNOWE, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DORNAN, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WINN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 2485. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for a lower rate of duty for certain fish netting and fish nets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGEDORN:

H.R. 2486. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt farmers from the highway use tax on heavy trucks used for farm purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 2487. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code to exempt nonprofit veterans' organizations from the requirement that certain performance royalties be paid to

copyright holders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2488. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HECKLER:

H.R. 2489. A bill to amend title VIII of the Public Health Service Act to extend for 2 fiscal years the program of assistance for nurse training; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEFTTEL:

H.R. 2490. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the term of imprisonment for certain offenses relating to carrying or using firearms, to eliminate eligibility for parole with respect to such term, and to require that such term be served before and consecutively to any related sentence of imprisonment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 2491. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual who does not itemize deductions may deduct charitable contributions to the extent such contributions exceed \$200; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H.R. 2492. A bill to correct an anomaly in the rate of duty applicable to articles of apparel in which feathers or downs are used as filling and to extend until June 30, 1984 the duty provisions applicable to crude feathers and downs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

H.R. 2493. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on series E United States savings bonds received by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVITAS (for himself and Mr. ABDNOR):

H.R. 2494. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 relating to leases, alterations and exchanges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LLOYD (for himself, Mr. AMBRO,

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. CARR, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GINN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOTT, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WINN, Mr. WYATT, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. ZEFERETTI):

H.R. 2495. A bill to abolish certain Federal regulatory agencies and to bring about the abolition of certain Federal regulatory agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. MATHIS:

H.R. 2496. A bill to abolish certain Federal regulatory agencies and to bring about the abolition of certain Federal regulatory agencies or their successor agencies after a specified period of time, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

ject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 553. A bill to extend the time for Congress to consider energy actions under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 554. A bill to modernize the programs of the Army Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MORGAN (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SASSER, Mr. PERCY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FORD, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PELL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. DURKIN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. STEWART):

S. 555. A bill to amend the tax laws of the United States to encourage the preservation of independent local newspapers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 556. A bill to improve the operations of certain water resources projects; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 557. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an individual covered by a private retirement plan to establish a separate individual retirement account or deduct a separate contribution to the plan; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 558. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to permit the distribution by the Center of free or reduced admission tickets, under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PACKWOOD:

S. 559. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to require the President to submit an alternate balanced budget whenever the regular budget would result in an increase in the public debt limit or a deficit, to require the budget to identify revenue increases attributable to inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, pursuant to order of August 4, 1977.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 560. A bill to assure more adequate supplies of water to the Nation; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 561. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to make certain grants in excess of the 50 per centum limitation contained in such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HART (by request):

S. 562. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and section 305 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CANNON (for himself and Mr. LAXALT):

S. 563. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 564. A bill to provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 565. A bill to provide for financial assistance to improve the capabilities of units of local government to deal with career criminals, to establish the Office of Repeat Offenders Prosecution Projects within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 566. A bill to authorize a targeted fiscal assistance program for payments to local governments requiring fiscal relief, an anti-recession fiscal assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DECONCINI:

S. 567. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to allow the United States attorney and assistant United States attorneys for the Eastern District of New York to reside within 20 miles of the district; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 568. A bill to promote the full use of human resources in science and technology through a comprehensive program to maximize the potential contribution and advancement of women in scientific, professional, and technical careers; to the Committee on Human Resources.

By Mr. DURKIN:

S. 569. A bill to prohibit any State from imposing a tax on the income derived by any individual from services in the Federal area within such State if such individual is not a resident or domiciliary of such State or of any other State which imposes a tax on income; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. PELL, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. TSONGAS, and Mr. RIEGLE):

S. 570. A bill to establish voluntary limits on the annual increases in total hospital expenses, and to provide for mandatory limits on the annual increases in hospital inpatient revenues to the extent that the voluntary limits are not affected; to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Human Resources, jointly, by unanimous consent.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 571. A bill to permit a U.S. flag and flagholder to be placed next to the grave of any veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BELLMON:

S. 572. A bill to return to Congress, through the implementation of procedural reforms, the ability to insure that rules and regulations promulgated through the administrative process shall reflect the intent of Congress; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. 573. A bill to amend the authorization for the Tenkiller Ferry Lake project, Arkansas River, Okla.; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 574. A bill to amend the authorization for the Kaw Lake project, Arkansas River, Okla.; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 575. A bill to prohibit the non-judicial enforcement of goals, quotas, timetables, ratios or any other numerical objective for persons on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Human Resources, jointly, by unanimous consent.

By Mr. HAYAKAWA:

S. 576. A bill for the relief of Larry Grathwohl; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 577. A bill for the relief of Jenny Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURKIN:

S. 578. A bill for the relief of Elias Smirnioudis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 579. A bill for the relief of Narciso Michelina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STONE:

S.J. Res. 44. A joint resolution to continue certain programs, transactions, and activities with respect to the people on Taiwan, pending further legislation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

S.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to mandate a balanced budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 46. A joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 553. A bill to extend the time for Congress to consider energy actions under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

(The remarks of Mr. BUMPERS when he introduced the bill appear elsewhere in today's proceedings.)

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 554. A bill to modernize the programs of the Army Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation that is intended to improve and streamline the operation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I am convinced that these changes will enable the programs of the corps to operate more efficiently and fairly, and thus to receive broader support among the public.

This bill is virtually identical to legislation I introduced during the 95th Congress as S. 774. Most of the provisions of that legislation were later adopted by the Senate. In fact, they passed on three separate occasions: As a part of S. 1529, then in H.R. 8309, and finally in amendments to H.R. 10979, the "pothole" bill adopted by the Senate in the final hours of the 95th Congress. None of these bills were passed subsequently by the House.

I believe that each of these proposals continues to merit the consideration and support of the Senate and the Congress.

Section 1 of the bill is intended to lessen the danger of major windfall benefits to any individual landowner as a result of water resources projects.

Section 2 would clarify a 1909 act by limiting the ability of the Corps of Engineers to rebuild navigation projects without congressional authorization.

Section 3 requires the development of information on possible dam failure in water resources projects.

Section 4 requires the submission of

U.E.-Japanese Naval Race, 1935-41: In 1935 Japan announced that it was leaving the Washington-London Treaty regime which had begun in 1922, as Japan had been unable to gain acceptance of the concept of parity with Britain and the United States. The United States, already below allowed treaty limits in naval strength, had begun a small naval construction program in 1934 under the Vinson-Trammell Act, which was a long term program to eventually reach treaty strength. However, Japanese plans, fueled by the increased military role in the government and policy, remained larger and more definite, its building-rate increasing five-fold between 1936 and 1946. The United States response remained low key and indifferent. In fact, despite continuing Japanese aggression in China and the outbreak of war in Europe, a decision was not made to build a full two-ocean Navy until the summer of 1940. However, such a Navy would not be ready before 1944 or 1945. Until then units would have to be parcelled out between the Atlantic and Pacific, resulting in a tug of war between the

Pacific and the need to deter Japan, and the Atlantic and the need to support Britain.

III. Past arms races: Trends and analysis

The attached tables offers two different categorizations of the arms race considered. Table I lists the races by primary characteristic, noting also which of the unilateral build-ups also resulted in reactions by other powers. Table II gives the characteristics exhibited by each of the arms races, and also notes which ones were terminated by the outbreak of war.

From these illustrations it is obvious that each arms race exhibited a number of characteristics regardless of primary type or motivation.

Of the arms races identified for this brief overview all but two either started with or resulted in mutual competition. More interesting, perhaps, are the two races which had large theoretical components, i.e., races which were in part motivated by perceptions of the theoretical strategic challenge posed by another power. These two races—

the British-French Steamboat Build-up and the British Two-Power Standard—were not resolved by war, not so much because of the nature of the race, but rather because of a change in the diplomatic climate.

This factor more than any other—the relationship of the arms race to the overall diplomatic relationship—appears to be among the most important. In those instances where relations were already extremely adversarial or overtly hostile, the arms competition was either a much more contributory factor to the eventual deterioration of relations or more crucial in feeding further antagonism. Some exception can be made in the case of the British Two-Power Standard, as relations between France and Russia, were still adversarial, albeit improving. What this would indicate, however, is that the more closely an arms program is related to the general national security/foreign policy of a nation and its adversarial diplomatic relations, the more dangerous it is in terms of ultimate resolution.

TABLE I.—PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF PAST ARMS RACES

| Unilateral buildup for aggression | Reaction to aggressive buildup | Mutual competition | Theoretical race | Technological breakthrough |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Louis XIV..... | | North America, 1754-55..... | British two-power standard.... | British-French steamboat. |
| Spanish Armada..... | English buildup..... | | | |
| Nazi Germany..... | Allied buildup..... | British-German naval, 1898-1941..... | | |
| Japan Navy..... | United States buildup..... | | | |

TABLE II.—DISCERNIBLE OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS OF PAST ARMS RACES

| Race | Unilateral buildup for aggression | Reaction to aggressive buildup | Mutual competition | Theoretical race | Technological breakthrough | War |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| Spanish Armada..... | X | X | X | | | X |
| Louis XIV..... | X | | | | | X |
| North American Colonies..... | | | X | | | X |
| British-French steamboats..... | | | X | X | X | |
| British two-power standard..... | | | | X | | |
| British-German naval race..... | | | X | | X | X |
| Nazi Germany versus Allies..... | X | X | X | | | X |
| Japan-United States naval race..... | X | X | X | | | X |

MRS. BRICKEN NAMED "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1979

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, a very outstanding lady from my home county of Lafayette was recently named "Woman of the Year" in her home community of Waverly, Mo. She is truly a remarkable person, and I include a copy of an article from the Waverly Times regarding Mrs. R. W. Bricken:

Mrs. BRICKEN NAMED "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

Mrs. R. W. Bricken was honored as "Woman of the Year" by the Xi Zeta Theta Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority on Saturday, April 14 at an Easter Bonnet Tea held at the Waverly Christian Church.

Mrs. Dennis Boland, president of the Xi Zeta Theta Chapter, welcomed the guests and introduced Mr. and Mrs. Rick Gilpin who sang "Easter Parade" and "Getting to Know You!"

Mrs. Boland then introduced the program chairman, Mrs. J. T. Moran, who presented Mrs. Jordan Kelling, author of the "Letters from Home" appearing weekly in the Waverly Times.

In her able and charming manner, Mrs. Kelling disclosed the sources of inspirations which she develops into letters and proved to be the background of her introduction of

the "Woman of the Year", the former Frances Maryan Groves, now Mrs. Bricken.

It was recalled that she was born in the home in which she lives and was associated with her husband in the publishing of the local newspaper for 34 years, and she is active in the Democratic party.

Mrs. Bricken was chosen as 1979 "Woman of the Year" for community and church service. She has been president of the Waverly Christian Women's Fellowship for five years, was organizing president, Betty Shelby Chapter No. 2319, United Daughters of the Confederacy; organizing regent of Anthony Thomas Chapter, DAR; a long time member of K.P.M.T.N. Club MFWC and belongs to other clubs and patriotic organizations. She served as chairman of the Waverly Bicentennial Committee when Gen. JO Shelby Park was developed, was a member of the Waverly Park Board when the Port of Waverly Marina and Park were built and has been a member of the Waverly Cemetery Board for many years.●

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 71

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1979

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in 1966, over a decade ago, Congress en-

acted the National Historic Preservation Act. In my opinion this legislation codified the concept of a National Register of Historic Places and broadened the mission to include properties of State and local significance in survey and restoration effort.

At one time, historic preservation was considered an effort limited to the identification of Revolutionary era battlefields and Presidential resting places. Today, however, an active preservation program can be the means to saving a town's commercial area or housing base.

From essentially a piecemeal program designed to preserve single buildings, homes of the rich, battlefields and monuments, the preservation movement has developed into a coordinated strategy aimed at not only preserving the architectural integrity and environment but also finding new ways to use what we preserve.

It is therefore fitting and appropriate that the week of May 6-12 be designated as National Historic Preservation Week. I urge my colleagues in the House to approve this resolution to encourage Americans to think about historic preservation, which will serve to maintain the physical and cultural history of the United States for generations to come.●

level jobs for our young people and unskilled workers; and

"Whereas, the leisure activity provided for our residents and visitors by the tourism industry is essential for a sound and healthy society; and

"Whereas, the tourism industry is a major economic and social force in this state; and

"Whereas, 95 percent of the visitors to the state arrive by automobile; and

"Whereas, the continued viability of the tourist industry depends on adequate supplies of gasoline and service stations remaining open to provide aid to motorists; and

"Whereas, the present energy shortages as well as the threats and fears of inadequate supplies and station closings pose problems for the entire industry and the state's economy; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

"That the state and the federal government take all appropriate action to insure that in any allocation of energy supplies to alleviate the energy shortage, proper consideration be given, in light of the facts expressed in the preamble of this resolution, to the provision of our fair share of supplies of energy to all segments of the tourism industry; and to maintain adequate service and fuel supplies for weekend use and information be disseminated the public confirming station openings and adequate supply.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the president of the United States to the vice-president of the United States, to the speaker of United States House of Representatives, to the governor, and to each member of Congress from the 6 New England states."

POM-293. A resolution adopted by the Council of the Borough of National Park, New Jersey, supporting a proposed income tax Olympic contribution check-off donation; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-294. A resolution adopted by the Michigan State Board of Education, reaffirming the purpose and intent of the concept of equal educational opportunity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-295. A petition from a private citizen relating to SALT II; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MUSKIE, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. Res. 181. A resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 1786.

S. Res. 182. A resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1319.

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 648. A bill for the relief of Marlin Toy Products, Inc. (Rept. No. 96-214).

S. 400. A bill to relieve the liability for the repayment of certain erroneously made contributions by the United States (Rept. No. 96-215).

S. 404. A bill for the relief of Yaeko Howell (Rept. No. 96-216).

S. 276. A bill for the relief of Steve Wing-On Yan (Rept. No. 96-217).

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 275. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cohen and their adopted daughter, Leah Mi Cohen (Rept. No. 96-218).

S. 229. A bill for the relief of Inocencio Eder and Lourie Ann Eder (Rept. No. 96-219).

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment:

S. Res. 171. A resolution authorizing supplemental expenditures by the Committee on Environment and Public Works for inquiries and investigations (Rept. No. 96-220).

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Special Report pursuant to section 302(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 96-221).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LONG, from the Committee on Finance:

Arthur L. Nims, III, of New Jersey, to be a judge of the U.S. Tax Court.

By Mr. LONG, from the Committee on Finance:

Richard Bryant Lowe, III, of New York, to be Deputy Inspector General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(The above nomination from the Committee on Finance was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Frank Minis Johnston, Jr., of Alabama, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Fifth Circuit of Appeals.

Dolores Korman Sloviter, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Third Circuit. Amalya L. Kearse, of New York, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Second Circuit.

Jon O. Newman, of Connecticut, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Second Circuit.

Valdemar A. Cordova, of Arizona, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Arizona.

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joseph Ransdell Keene, of Louisiana, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Louisiana.

Carlton M. O'Malley, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

Peter J. Wilkes, of Illinois, to be U.S. marshal for the northern district of Illinois.

(The above three nominations from the Committee on the Judiciary were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Thomas Everett Harris, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission; and

Frank P. Relche, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission (together with supplemental views) (Ex. Rept. No. 96-2).

(The above nominations from the Committee on Rules and Administration were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

ORDER EXTENDING TIME OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS TO CONSIDER SUNDRY NOMINATIONS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs have an extension of time until June 28, 1979, to consider the following nominations which have previously been sequentially referred to that committee:

Mary Bass, Inspector General, Department of Commerce.

Charles L. Dempsey, Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Eldon D. Taylor, Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Paul R. Boucher, Inspector General, Small Business Administration.

Thomas F. McBride, Inspector General, Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. RIBICOFF (by request):

S. 1340. A bill to amend titles 5 and 37, United States Code, to extend the pay comparability concept to a total compensation comparability concept encompassing both pay and benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CULVER (by request) (for himself, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 1341. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, to provide a system of response, liability, and compensation for releases of oil, hazardous substances, and hazardous wastes, to establish a response and liability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. TSONGAS):

S. 1342. A bill to establish the Boston Harbor National Recreation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRANSTON:

S. 1343. A bill to amend section 45 of the Lanham Trademark Act, title 15, United States Code, section 1127, to clarify and specify the intent of Congress regarding certain protections afforded registered marks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 1344. A bill to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. DANFORTH, and Mr. MATHIAS):

S. 1345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against tax for certain research and experimental expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. STONE (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. STAFFORD):

S. 1346. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to eliminate certain restrictions

mark holder of this investment of money, time, and effort.

Furthermore, such regulations have an adverse effect on interstate commerce. The business of 1,200 Century 21 franchise holders in California depend in considerable part, on the display and recognition of the Century 21 logo in all of the 50 States. Regulations in a neighboring State diminish the value of the logo to California franchisees as surely as if my State limited the use of the logo—which it does not.

There is no evidence that the display of the logo in larger type than the name of the agency in any way deceives the consumer. On the contrary display of the nationally known logo informs the consumer of the type of service he can expect.

Such State real estate board regulations, in my view, constitute an unreasonable interference with free commercial speech. The restriction placed on the design of the logo is as unreasonable as would be a regulation requiring the masthead of a newspaper to be printed in the same size type as the publisher's name.

Given the reluctance of the courts to limit State action regulating trademarks, it is necessary for Congress to express itself once more on this matter.

The bill I am offering to amend the Lanham Trademark Act will spell out the intent of Congress that State and local governments may not dictate the design of a registered trademark. Again, I wish to make absolutely clear that the bill will not limit the power of a State or community to prohibit the display of advertising of any kind, to limit the dimensions of signs or their location, or prohibit deceptive advertising or unfair competition. It is directed only at unwarranted interference with the arrangement and design of a registered trademark.

A community will be free, under the bill, to prohibit advertising by real estate agents, to limit the size of real estate agent's signs, to restrict their locations, and to exercise any other reasonable restraints on advertising. But it will not be permitted to dictate the arrangement or relation of the elements of design of a registered trademark as used by licensees of the trademark holder.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1343

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "The Lanham Trademark Act Clarification Amendment of 1979".

SEC. 2. The last paragraph of Section 45 of the Lanham Trademark Act (section 1127 of title 15, United States Code) is amended to read as follows:

"The intent of this Act is to regulate commerce within the control of Congress by making actionable the deceptive and misleading use of marks in such commerce; to protect registered marks used in such commerce from interference by state, or territorial legislation and regulation; to prohibit any state, territory or any agency or political subdivision thereof from adopting, enforce-

ing or continuing in effect any law or regulation that interferes with the licensing of any registered mark or that requires that additional trademarks, service marks, trade names or corporate names that may be associated with or incorporated into the registered mark be displayed in a manner differing from the display of such additional trademarks, service marks, trade names or corporate names contemplated by the registered mark as indicated in the certificate of registration; to protect persons engaged in such commerce against unfair competition; to prevent fraud and deception in such commerce by the use of reproductions, copies, counterfeits, or colorable imitations of registered marks; and to provide rights and remedies stipulated by treaties and conventions respecting trademarks, trade names, and unfair competition entered into between the United States and foreign nations."

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 1344. A bill to amend the act of October 5, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

● Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, by request, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

Mr. President, this draft legislation was submitted and recommended by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill and the executive communication which accompanied the proposal from the chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1344

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), is further amended as follows:

(a) Section 212(a) is amended by deleting the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the sentence "There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out such activities of the Council as may be authorized by the Congress."

MAY 22, 1979.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a bill amending the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to reauthorize the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. First established in 1966, the Council is now an independent agency of the Federal Government comprised of 29 members, 17 ex officio and 12 appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. The Council is responsible for advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and protecting designated historic resources whenever they are threatened by Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertakings.

We recommend that the enclosed bill be referred to the appropriate Committee for consideration, and that it be enacted.

The Council's current authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1980 and enactment of the enclosed bill will ensure the continuation of the Council in fiscal year 1981 and beyond.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that it has no objection to the enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD H. JENNETTE,
Chairman. ●

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. DANFORTH, and Mr. MATHIAS):

S. 1345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against tax for certain research and experimental expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

INCREMENTAL TAX CREDIT FOR R. & D.

● Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the performance of the U.S. economy has slipped materially in the last decade. We have lost an alarming measure of the economic vigor and dynamism that have been traditionally the basis for our domestic prosperity and our ability to compete in international markets. Productivity growth of U.S. industry is lagging—a minus 4.6 percent in the first quarter of this year—and U.S. leadership in the area of research and development is being challenged aggressively by our major trading partners. We can no longer afford to ignore this dismal state of affairs without undermining a critical element in our economic and political structure. We must begin to mobilize our productive resources to resolve our economic problems now, but reviving the inherent boldness and ingenuity that has served us so well in the past.

Mr. President, I believe that vigorously and strategically channeled support of scientific and technological research and development is vital to continued economic growth and job development in this country. What the economy requires is longer term, higher risk investments which emphasize technological innovation in the industrial sector and which are implemented through private industry and Government cooperation.

In my judgment, the inadequacy of capital investment and the deteriorating performance in R. & D. are among the major causes of the dismal productivity performance of the United States in the decade of the 1970's. Capital investment in the United States fell from 10.5 percent of GNP in 1973 to a new low of 9.5 percent last year. Meanwhile, France and Germany are investing proportionally two times as much, and Japan three times as much, as the United States in new ventures, new technology, and new plant and equipment.

Persistent inflation has reduced much real profitability, thereby eroding the capacity of industry to invest in new facilities and equipment and modernization. Real after-tax profits have grown very slowly over the past decade. Also some Government regulations have diverted capital appropriations from goods and productivity-increasing investments to federally mandated environmental outlays—thus simultaneously limiting the availability of internal corporate cash flows for capital spending and in-

Union to direct the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, the Soviets would not interfere in the domestic affairs of Czechoslovakia. President Benes reluctantly and, of course, under the force of the large number of Soviet troops in his country accepted this solemn commitment of Stalin. The betrayal of this promise and commitment of Stalin to President Benes occurred when the Russians by military force took over the country and installed its own communistic, oppressive government in 1948. Hence, this day too will be remembered by the freedom-loving people, not only in Czechoslovakia but of the world as a day of infamy. Finally, after a succession of leaders named by the Soviet Union imposing the Soviet will upon the Czechoslovakian people, there emerged a Czechoslovak-born man named Dubcek who gradually liberalized the Soviet tyranny and gave recognition to the rights of the people of Czechoslovakia. He humanized the Soviet regime so that the people began to feel once more that their Government did have some respect for their rights and interests and some concern for the ancient and proud tradition of the land.

But such liberalization and beginnings of freedom were apparent to the powers governing the Soviet Union. They determined no longer to tolerate the returning air of freedom in Czechoslovakia. Hence, on August 21, 1968, citizens of Prague were awakened in the late night by the roar of numerous planes over the city. They were at a loss to understand such a persistent roar of large planes. At daybreak they discovered their proud capital occupied by thousands of Soviet paratroops who had been flown in during the night and ringed with thousands of tanks which had come from the borders during the night hours.

The capital was again in the grip of a Soviet military force which sent Dubcek and many of his followers to Russian prisons and also imprisoned many sympathizers in Czechoslovakia. The heavy hand of tyrannical communism was again at the throat of ancient and proud Czechoslovakia. Another day of Soviet infamy. This condition continues to today with the Czechoslovakian people totally dominated by Soviet agents installed as their government with 80,000 Soviet troops in the country. The people enjoy few liberties and no real independence.

The Soviet imposed government has tried to destroy religion in the country. While on festive occasions like Easter one may find the Cathedrals full, generally no person known to be affiliated with the churches or espousing the principles of religion can enjoy advancement in the Soviet controlled government of the country. The economy of the nation is not only dominated by the Soviet Union but operated basically for the benefit of the Soviet Union. You can see in the faces of this once proud people the shadows of disappointment and defeat. To think that this once proud, cultured, progressive, and heroic country is now a vessel of the Soviet Union is a tragic spectacle.

Hence, let us today again reassure the

people of this once proud land that we have not forgotten them, that we denounce the usurper of their government and their liberties.

We call for the restoration of independence and freedom to this once great country and this noble people and we shall continue to strive in every feasible way to bring back the liberty they loved so much and to restore the freedom which is always uppermost in their yearning.●

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BILL— TOWARD AN ETHIC FOR THE EIGHTIES

(Mr. SEIBERLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill, the National Historic Preservation Amendments of 1979, which would strengthen and improve our Nation's historic preservation programs and lay the cornerstone for these programs in the decade to come. Although patterned after legislation which I introduced along with over 30 Members of the House in the 95th Congress, this bill goes beyond that legislation to more fully incorporate other important national priorities—the need to conserve energy resources, to fight inflation, to revitalize our cities and to provide more opportunities for local employment. One thing we have learned in recent years is that historic preservation can help do all these things, as well as preserve the significant elements of our Nation's heritage, if there are proper incentives and clear direction from the Congress.

We have passed through a period of unlimited development and growth. We can look back on the devastating effects of various Federal programs—such as urban renewal and freeway systems—on the very fabric of our cities and towns. Our agricultural lands and urban centers are threatened with extinction by urban sprawl. Preservation is an alternative, one that has proven its effectiveness. Preservation is a means to grow and develop that respects not only our natural and built environment, but also respects our people and their heritage.

Indeed, the historic preservation movement in this country has grown tremendously in the past decade. What started as a small movement in the 19th century to save a few historic treasures like Mount Vernon and Monticello and Independence Hall now encompasses a wide range of historic properties in every State and nearly every city and town in America—from the village of Peninsula near my home in Ohio to Chinatown in San Francisco, a barrio in San Antonio, Tex., and a farming area in Greensprings, Va.

Recent studies, containing hard economic data, indicate that historic preservation contributes to greater housing supply, increased tax revenues, new business starts, growth in retail sales, expanded tourism and convention activity, and increased public and private investments.

A study prepared for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by an independent team of experts demonstrated, through case studies, how historic preservation saves impressive amounts of energy by reusing existing materials. For example, the total energy needed to renovate and operate a rehabilitated garden apartment in Indianapolis, Ind., will be less than the energy required to construct and operate comparable new facilities for over 50 years—even though new facilities might use less energy annually for operations. The energy savings alone in rehabilitating the apartments is equivalent to over 2,250 billion Btu's or almost 2 million gallons of gasoline. In another example, the Grand Central Arcade, an adaptive reuse of a hotel in Seattle's Pioneer Square Historic District, required less than one-fifth as much energy for rehabilitation materials and construction activities than would have been needed to produce the materials and build a comparable new facility—resulting in a savings of over 90 Btu's or over 700,000 gallons of gasoline. The Grand Central Arcade will, in fact, have a net energy investment advantage over an equivalent new structure for the next two centuries.

The economic potential of historic preservation, particularly in urban areas, is equally impressive. Throughout the country, adaptive use of historic structures and rehabilitation of historic districts have proved to be both a boon to local economies and a source of pride for local citizens. This has happened at Quaker Square in Akron, where a 19th century mill has been transformed into an award-winning shopping complex. The project was so successful, that one of the original silos (of Quaker Oats fame) is now being planned for renovation for a major hotel. Preservation activities in the historic district of Alexandria, Va., increased sales of restaurants and retail shops in a two block area \$2.8 million in 6 years, a rise of 142 percent or 24 percent annually.

These are but a few examples of how historic preservation has contributed significantly to the progress of our Nation while saving irreplaceable historic and architecturally important elements of our heritage. We are now at a stage where we can build on these achievements by assuring that our national program for historic preservation is clearly focused and better coordinated with other national goals and programs.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE 1980's

The bill I am introducing today would basically amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. That act was landmark legislation which established, for the first time, a partnership between the Federal Government and the States to protect our Nation's historic resources. It established the National Register of Historic Places to list significant historic properties, provided matching grants for State projects, created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and established a process for reviewing the effects of Federal undertakings on historic properties.

Other recent acts of Congress have provided for the salvaging of historic

and archeological resources threatened by Federal projects such as dam and highway construction, expanded the historic preservation grant program with moneys derived from offshore oil revenues, required the Federal Government to consider historic and architecturally significant buildings before constructing new office facilities, and provided Federal tax incentives for preserving historic commercial properties and disincentive for demolishing them. Most recently, the House passed important new legislation, authored by the distinguished chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Mr. Udall, to protect archeological resources on Federal lands.

Last fall, as chairman of the General Oversight and Alaska Lands Subcommittee, I directed, with the concurrence of the chairman of the National Parks and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, a staff review of the national historic preservation program. As a result of this review, several steps were taken to further evaluate and improve the program.

The National Park Service, for example, at the committee's request, conducted a review of its management of historic and archeological resources, and subsequent improvements in the Service's related policies, procedures and personnel are being made. In December of last year, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service completed a major effort to clear up its outstanding backlog of nominations from the States to the National Register. In addition, the General Accounting Office, at the request of Chairman UDALL, is currently conducting a comprehensive review of Federal archeological programs.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED

The legislation I am introducing today represents an effort to provide solutions for other major problems that were brought to the committee's attention which still face the historic preservation program today. It also addresses major concerns raised by the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and that committee's concerns as reflected in recent years' appropriations bills.

It would, for example, strengthen Federal agency requirements for protecting historic resources but would also streamline their procedures and give them clear authority to manage and preserve the historic properties which they own. The bill would provide a much needed boost to State programs by offering more flexibility in their funding mechanisms and by recognizing the important role of the State Historic Preservation officers and their responsibilities for administering their own professional programs with a minimum of Federal interference.

Basic to all, the bill would provide real meaning to the National Register by distinguishing between a register of properties which are of national significance or which deserve additional protection because of the public's investment or commitment to them and an inventory of historic resources that should be considered for planning purposes. And the bill would, for the first time, provide a focus for the Federal programs by plac-

ing them in one agency—the Historic Preservation Agency—which would combine the historic preservation functions of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation into a single Federal entity, one that is visible and clearly accountable for its activities.

Most important, the bill would provide an alternative for discussing the future role of historic preservation in this country. It offers a number of fresh ideas which have great potential for advancing the program—such as the proposed national center for the building arts, which would link together the history of the building arts in America with the present practices and future directions of these important and related trades and professions—architecture, construction, building technology, landscape architecture, historic architecture, building engineering, urban and community design, and city and regional planning. One exciting, and extremely productive aspect of the center would be a program for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts relating to historic preservation. This program would be coordinated with efforts of such organizations as the building and construction trades department of the AFL-CIO to provide new jobs while preserving important aspects of our Nation's heritage.

The bill would also increase support for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the only federally chartered nonprofit organization charged with facilitating public participation in historic preservation. The bill would establish a program with the national trust for the emergency acquisition of significant historic properties that are threatened with immediate demolition.

Although this legislation is broad and comprehensive, it is also pragmatic, realistic, and workable. It would provide a clear framework and a reasonable process for decisionmaking. It would assure that the public's investment in its historic heritage is protected and that the efforts of States, local governments, and private citizens—the backbone of the program—are recognized and encouraged. Indeed the bill would, for the first time, create a role for local governments to participate in the program on a continuing basis to further the effectiveness of the State programs.

I want to emphasize, however, that the leadership of the Department of the Interior, under Secretary Cecil D. Andrus, has been exemplary—not only in the high quality of the work of his professional staff but in the many efforts by the agencies of the Interior Department to cooperate in the program. The Bureau of Land Management, for example, has used its cultural resource inventories to help support other programs such as coal leasing, by providing required data for planning purposes and for preparation of environmental impact statements. BLM's efforts have demonstrated that historic and archeological resources can be taken into account during the early planning stages of projects and that conflicts can be prevented before they occur. Similar efforts have

been made by other agencies, such as with the timber management program of the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

In looking to the future, however, I feel that the Federal programs relating to historic preservation must be more focused than in the past. My purpose in introducing this bill is to stimulate new thinking about these programs and to offer a positive alternative for the Congress to consider.

The bill would establish the foundation for a national historic preservation program that will serve the needs of the Nation through the next decade. Recognizing the contribution of historic preservation to energy conservation, urban revitalization and agricultural conservation, and to creating employment opportunities through the country, I believe that we have to establish a comprehensive program that will be able to carry out our national conservation goals in the eighties. In essence, this bill would give effect to this Nation's dedication to a new ethic—preservation: an ethic for the eighties.

At this point I include a section-by-section analysis of the bill:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 is a short title for this Act—"National Historic Preservation Amendments of 1979".

Section 2 amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 by inserting a short title in section 1, a policy statement in section 2, and revises titles I and II. The policy section recognizes the Federal-State partnership necessary to carry out an effective National Historic Preservation Program and the relationship of preservation activities to National goals for urban revitalization, the conservation of agricultural areas, the creation of local employment opportunities, and the conservation of energy.

TITLE I—FEDERAL AND STATE PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National register of historic places

Section 101 authorizes the establishment of a National Register of Historic Places comprised of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture at the National, State, or local level that are—

- (a) nationally significant,
- (b) have received a direct or indirect public investment in their preservation, or
- (c) are legally dedicated to preservation.

Section 102 authorizes the establishment of an Inventory of Historic Resources, as a planning tool, comprised of properties that may meet the criteria for historic significance established for the Register. It also provides for the designation of certain Inventory properties as Eligible Properties when they are found to meet the Register's criteria for historic significance but are not of national significance, have not received any public investment, or have not been dedicated to preservation.

Section 103 establishes a process to review properties on the existing National Register in order to include them within one year on either the Register or the Inventory established by this Act. It also establishes the process for entering properties on the Inventory or the Register after the one year period.

Section 104 directs the Administrator to establish the criteria to determine the significance of historic properties and the criteria relating to National significance, pub-

lic investment, and legal dedication of a property for preservation purposes.

Subtitle B—Financial Assistance

Part 1—General Authority

Section 111 establishes financial assistance programs to be administered by the Historic Preservation Agency. These include (a) matching grants-in-aid to the States for approved State preservation programs, (b) grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist in the preservation of properties owned by the Trust, to carry out an emergency acquisition program, and to facilitate public participation in preservation activities in the United States, and (c) a program to make direct grants, loans, and guaranteed loans for the preservation of nationally significant properties, for demonstration projects for the preservation of properties on or eligible for the Register, and for the training of skilled labor in trades and crafts relating to historic preservation.

Part 2—State Programs

Section 112 establishes the matching requirement for grants to States with approved preservation programs and establishes the requirements for such State programs.

Section 113 specifies the elements of State programs including the designation by the Governor of a State Historic Preservation Officer, the transfer of not less than half of a State's grant to political subdivisions of the State that have preservation programs approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer, and methods to give priority to projects which will conserve energy, are labor intensive, or will further urban revitalization or agricultural conservation.

Section 114 establishes the allocation procedure for funds to be transferred by States to certified political subdivisions.

Section 115 provides a method to certify political subdivisions in States without approved preservation programs after two years from the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 116 preserves existing State preservation programs for a period of not more than two years after the date of enactment of this Act or the date on which a State program is approved by the Historic Preservation Agency, whichever comes first.

Part 3—Federal Assistance

Section 121 establishes conditions for grants and loans to be made by the Historic Preservation Agency for the preservation of nationally significant properties and properties on or eligible for the National Register with the approval of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Section 122 authorizes the Historic Preservation Agency to guarantee loans made by private lenders for the preservation of properties on or eligible for the National Register and specifies the conditions for such guarantees.

Section 123 establishes additional technical requirements for the Historic Preservation Agency's loan and guarantee programs.

Section 124 authorizes the Historic Preservation Agency to withhold certain financial information obtained in connection with applications for Federal financial assistance consistent with the policy of the Freedom of Information Act.

TITLE II—FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subtitle A—National Historic Preservation Agency

Section 201 establishes a Historic Preservation Agency as an independent agency of the United States under the direction of an Administrator for Historic Preservation. The Administrator is to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 202 requires the President to reestablish the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the Administrator, to review the application of the protective provisions of the Act and assist the Administra-

tor in applying those provisions, and to advise the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters. The Council shall be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol; the heads of four agencies of the United States, which have activities affecting historic preservation, a representative of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and five professionals in the fields of history, architecture, archaeology, urban planning, or related disciplines, appointed by the President from among recommendations of organizations representing these professions and from among recommendations made by national historic preservation organizations; 3 State Governors or mayors, appointed by the President; and 3 at large members of the general public, appointed by the President.

The members who are not ex officio members serve for staggered 4 year terms.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council are elected by the members.

The Federal members provide funds, personnel, facilities, monies, and services to the Council.

The existing Advisory Council on Historic Preservation continues in existence until 180 days after the date of the enactment of the bill or the date on which the Administrator is appointed.

Section 203 provides that when the Council transmits legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments on legislation to the President or the Office of Management and Budget, it must also concurrently transmit copies thereof to the Committees of Congress.

Section 204 sets for the duties of the Administrator to—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and disseminate information;

(2) encourage, with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;

(3) conduct studies relating to laws and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities, including tax policies;

(4) assist State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and

(5) provide training and education in the field of historic preservation.

The Administrator must submit an annual comprehensive report of his activities and the results of his studies to the President and the Congress and submit such additional and special reports as he deems advisable.

Section 205 provides for the appointment and duties of a General Counsel and other attorneys to represent the Administrator or the Council in courts of law. The section also permits the Administration to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out his duties and to procure expert and consultant services.

Section 206 authorizes the Administrator to secure from Federal departments, bureaus, etc. information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics.

Section 207 provides authority for the Administrator to establish criteria, guidelines, and standards necessary for Federal agencies, States, their political subdivisions, and other entities to implement the Act, and to establish such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the Act.

Subtitle B—Education and Training

Section 211 authorizes the Administrator to—

(a) develop and make available to training information concerning administrative, legal, and professional methods and techniques of historic preservation;

(b) provide technical assistance in the identification, evaluation, preservation, and protection of historic properties; and

(c) in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other appropriate organizations, establish a comprehensive education and training program for Federal, State, and local officials who are involved in historic preservation.

The Administrator, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other appropriate organizations, is also required to undertake a continuing program to increase the awareness of historic resources and their preservation among the student population of the United States.

The Administrator, in cooperation with the Building Arts Foundation (later established under subtitle C of title III of the bill) and the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a program for the training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts relating to historic preservation.

Subtitle C—Coordination of Federal activities

Section 221 requires the Administrator to review the policies and programs of Federal agencies and to recommend methods for improving the coordination and consistency of such policies and programs with this Act.

Section 222 requires the Administrator to, within 90 days after the date of his appointment, promulgate guidelines for—

(a) the identification of historic properties;

(b) archeological and historical data recovery activities to be carried out pursuant to a mitigation program;

(c) the treatment of archeological and historical data recovered pursuant to a mitigation program funded or sanctioned by a Federal agency.

Within 90 days after the Administrator establishes the guidelines, each Federal agency must submit to the Administrator proposed regulations, standards, or procedures, to establish the requirements that will govern that agency's program activities. Within 30 days thereafter, the Administrator shall approve agency submissions that he determines meet the requirements of his guidelines.

Each agency is required to provide a process for the Administrator to review and approve all data recovery plans which involve the expenditure of more than \$100,000.

The Administrator may establish panels of experts to assist in the evaluation of mitigation proposals and may establish a limit on the amount of Federal funds that may be spent on archeological data recovery for any single project to which this subsection applies.

Section 223 specifies that within one year after the date on which the Administrator is appointed, he must establish, jointly with the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration, standards for the management and preservation of federally owned historic properties.

Following final promulgation of such standards, all agencies are mandated to comply with such standards for properties under their control which are included in the National Register.

Section 224 requires the Administrator to review and approve the plans of transferees of surplus federally owned properties which are on or eligible for the National Register to ensure that the historical, architectural, archeological or cultural significance will be preserved in their rehabilitation, restoration, improvement, adaptive use, or maintenance.

Section 225 requires all Federal agencies administering any assistance or licensing program, to coordinate the program with the purposes of the Act and give a priority in carrying out the program to projects which will further the purposes of the Act. Agencies must submit proposals to the Administrator for carrying out their programs so that proj-

ects that will further the preservation of National Register or Eligible Properties are given an increased assistance.

Assistance and licensing agencies must also submit proposals to reduce assistance by not less than 25 percent below the assistance which would otherwise be available for a project, or suspend issuance of any approval for a period of two years in any case in which it is determined that the project would have been entitled to a priority but for the demolition, destruction, or damage to an Eligible or National Register property prior to the date on which such assistance or permission is or would be available.

SUBTITLE D—NATIONAL AND WORLD HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE; INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Section 231 provides that the Administrator is to establish a continuing program to evaluate this Nation's historic resources to identify and designate properties of national significance, or properties of such significance that they may warrant inclusion in the World Heritage list.

The survey and evaluation shall be conducted on a thematic basis and only those examples determined to be outstanding shall be designated as nationally significant. Properties determined by the Administrator to be of national significance are to be designated as "National Historic Landmarks" and properties included in the World Heritage list are to be designated as "World Heritage Properties". Whenever the Administrator determines that a property is of national significance he must notify the Committees of Congress. The Administrator must promulgate standards and criteria to evaluate properties for national and world heritage significance.

Section 232 provides that the Administrator is to encourage and coordinate United States participation in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and in other international historic preservation activities in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Administrator is to establish a program to nominate historic properties to the World Heritage Committee on behalf of the United States after notification of the Congressional Committees.

Section 233 authorizes U.S. participation in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

The Administrator is to recommend to the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations, the members of the official delegation which will be appointed by the Secretary to represent the United States.

The section also authorizes sums to pay for the assessment of United States membership in the Centre for fiscal years 1979 through 1989. No appropriation is authorized in excess of 25 per cent of the total annual assessment of the Centre.

Section 234 provides for a program to encourage tourism by people of other nations to historic properties in the United States.

Section 235 requires each Federal agency which proposes any undertaking outside the United States which may affect a property which is on or nominated to the World Heritage List to notify the Administrator prior to commencing such undertaking and give the Administrator 45 days to comment on the proposed undertaking.

Subtitle E—Federal agency responsibilities

Section 241 requires each Federal agency to designate an official at an appropriate level to be known as the agency's "Preservation Officer" and be responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under the Act. The Preservation Officer is to certify compliance for the agency. Each Federal agency must also develop a system to provide for the designation of officials at the field or regional level to assist the Preservation Officer.

Each Preservation Officer and field or regional officer must participate in a training program established under section 211.

Section 242 requires all Federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation, maintenance, rehabilitation, renovation, adaptive use, or restoration of properties which are included in the National Register and which are under such agency's jurisdiction or control.

Each Federal agency having responsibility for the management of any real property must give a priority to the use of Eligible Properties and properties which are in the National Register that are under its jurisdiction or control.

Each Federal agency having jurisdiction or control over any Eligible Property or property included in the National Register must prepare a Property Management Plan detailing how the agency will administer it. Plans providing for preservation must be consistent with the property management standards issued by the Administrator. Plans that do not provide for the preservation of the property or that may have an adverse effect must be submitted to the Administrator for comment.

During the preparation of Property Management Plans, each Federal agency must stabilize the properties.

Section 243 provides that the Park Service is to study and investigate properties included in the National Register which are under the jurisdiction or control of other Federal agencies and, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Administrator, recommend to the President that the administrative jurisdiction or control of these properties be transferred to the Secretary. Any such recommendation shall be transmitted, concurrently with its submission to the President, to the Congressional Committees. After the submission of any such recommendation, and with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of the agency shall transfer to the Secretary jurisdiction over the property, together with such funds and personnel available for its development, maintenance, and interpretation. Property so transferred is to be administered as part of the National Park System.

Section 244 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept gifts or donations of less than fee interests in any National Register or Eligible Property where the acceptance of such interests will facilitate preservation.

Section 245 authorizes Federal agencies to lease to or exchange with any appropriate person or organization, any National Register or Eligible Property. The leases may be at less than the fair market value. The lease proceeds are to be retained by the agency and used to defray the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of such properties. Federal agencies may also enter into contracts for the management of any such properties.

Section 246 requires all Federal agencies to cooperate with purchasers and transferees of any National Register or Eligible Property in the development of plans for uses that are compatible with preservation and conservation objectives without imposing unreasonable economic burdens on public or private interests.

Section 247 requires the head of each Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of each Federal agency having authority to license any undertaking to, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, determine whether any Federal or non-federally owned historic properties are located within the areas to be affected by the proposed under-

taking. If the areas to be affected by the proposed undertaking have not been surveyed, the agency head must ensure that a survey sufficient to locate such properties is undertaken at the earliest stages of planning.

Next, each agency must—

(a) take into account the effect of the proposed undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is designated as an Eligible Property;

(b) determine that no feasible or prudent alternative exists to a proposed undertaking that may adversely affect any property included in the National Register, and develop, to the maximum extent possible, such special planning as is necessary to minimize harm to; and

(c) afford the Administrator a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Section 248 provides for regulations or guidelines under which Federal programs or undertakings may be exempted from any or all of the requirements of this Act, taking into consideration the magnitude of the exempted undertaking or program and the likelihood of impairment of historic properties.

Section 249 specifies that all Federal agencies are authorized to expend appropriated funds, including funds in operations and maintenance accounts, for the purposes of the Act. Each Federal agency shall include the costs of identification, evaluation, and protection activities of such agency under the Act as eligible projects costs in all undertakings of such agency or assisted by such agency. This includes amounts paid by a Federal agency to any State Historic Preservation Officer for carrying out identification, evaluation, and protection responsibilities of the Federal agency under this Act.

Identification of historic properties within project areas is to be treated for purposes of any law or rule of law as a planning cost of the project and not as a cost of mitigation.

Costs of identification (including surveys) and data recovery in accordance with section 222 may be charged to Federal licensees and permittees as a condition to the issuance of such license or permit.

The Administrator may waive, in appropriate cases, the 1 percent limitation contained in section 7(a) of the Moss-Bennett Act.

Section 250 requires each Federal agency to provide the Administrator a reasonable opportunity to comment on proposed policies and programs that may affect historic properties at least 45 days prior to the effective date of the implementation of the action.

TITLE III—GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General provisions

Section 301 contains definitions of 10 important terms which recur throughout the Act. The terms defined are: "National Register" and "register"; "Administrator"; "Inventory of Historic Resources"; "eligible property"; "prior authority of law"; "State" (defined to include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); "undertaking"; "preservation"; "Federal agency"; and "Indian tribe".

Section 302 establishes a Historic Preservation Fund, into which there are to be covered funds from the revenues of the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The section provides that \$150 million shall be deposited in the new fund in fiscal 1980 and in each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal 1989.

It also provides that at least two-thirds of the amounts appropriated out of the fund shall be for grants to States and no more than one-third shall be for the carrying out

of the federal program and for the Administrator's use in carrying out his responsibilities under the Act.

Section 303 requires the Administrator to establish regulations to assure maximum public participation in all activities of the Administrator, the Council, and other federal agencies implementing the Act.

Section 304 prohibits any State or local grantee from using a grant under this Act as "matching money" in order to receive any other federal assistance and makes it clear that no grant under the Act is to be treated as taxable income under any income tax laws.

Section 305 allows the award of attorney's fees and other costs of a private party for preparing for and bringing an action against a federal agency to enforce the protective provision of the Historic Preservation Act, if the person bringing such action substantially prevails in the case.

Section 306 provides for the establishment by the Administrator of a program of annual preservation awards of up to \$10,000,000 to officers and employees of federal, state, or local governments who make outstanding contributions to the preservation of historic resources; the program may also include the issuance of an annual Presidential award to any citizen recommended by the Administrator.

Subtitle B—Administrative provisions

Section 321 authorizes the Administrator to delegate to a State with an approved program the authority to carry out the Administrator's responsibilities for reviewing activities under the approved program for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Section 322 transfers to the Administrator the historic preservation provisions of 7 Acts (except as they relate to the National Park System) and provides for the transfer to the Historic Preservation Agency of such personnel, property, records, and funds used by any department or agency under such Acts as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Section 323 provides for the Administrator's issuance of a limited order requiring postponement for 60 days of any action which he determines would adversely affect any property included on the National Register; during the 60-day duration of the order, the Administrator is to attempt to develop an acceptable preservation plan and may also exercise his emergency acquisition authority under section 3; appropriate civil penalties can be assessed against any person violating a postponement order issued under this section, and if such penalties are not paid the Administrator may request the Attorney General to sue for collection in Federal District Court. Nothing in the section is to apply to any undertaking started before the date of enactment of the bill.

Subtitle C—National Center for the Building Arts

Section 331 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Pension Building in Washington, D.C., as a national historic site to be named the "National Center for the Building Arts" (referred to as the "Center"). The Administrator of the General Services Administration is directed to transfer the land and building to the Secretary upon enactment.

Section 332 directs the Secretary to renovate, maintain and administer the site in accordance with the laws governing the National Park Service and to conserve it for public use and enjoyment. The Secretary is also directed to provide essential services to the Center and is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the Building Arts Foundation to provide these services.

Section 333 establishes a Building Arts Foundation (referred to as the "Foundation") to carry out three general programs at the Center: a) collection and dissemination of information concerning the building arts, including a national inventory of cur-

rent and historic documents, publications and research; b) education and training, including a program for training and development of skilled labor in trades and crafts relating to historic preservation; and c) temporary and permanent exhibits illustrating and interpreting the building arts.

The section also provides that the Foundation will be under the direction of a Board of Directors composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of the Historic Preservation Agency, the Commissioner of Education, the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts, and nine general members appointed by the President from recommendations submitted to him by organizations and institutions (including labor unions, professional associations and educational institutions).

The Board shall be appointed within 90 days of enactment and will convene within 180 days of enactment. The citizen members will serve for staggered terms of up to 5 years, and the Board will elect a chairman and a vice chairman to serve for up to two years. The general members are entitled to receive reimbursement for attending Board meetings, including per diem and travel expenses. The Board may appoint a Director and the Director may appoint additional staff as he or she deems necessary.

The Board may also adopt rules to govern its activities, is required to hold its meetings open to the public, may solicit and accept donations and gifts, may accept the transfer of funds, personnel or property from other Federal agencies and may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with Federal, State or local agencies and organizations, institutions and individuals. The section also authorizes appropriations to the Foundation to match gifts of money or property up to \$1 million annually and, in addition, authorizes \$250,000 to be appropriated during fiscal year 1981 and \$500,000 for 1982 through 1986.

Amounts appropriated to the Foundation will remain available until expended for two fiscal years, and the budget of the Foundation will be submitted to the Congress with the budget of the Historic Preservation Agency.

Section 334 defines "building arts" to include but not be limited to architecture, construction, building technology, landscape architecture, historic architecture, building engineering, urban and community design, city and regional planning, and related skills, trades and crafts.

Section 335 requires the General Accounting Office to review and audit the accounts of the Foundation and requires the Foundation to submit reports to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate on its activities.

Emergency Acquisition

Section 3 amends the Act of October 26, 1949, which chartered the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to establish an emergency acquisition program for property included in the National Register threatened with immediate demolition or impairment, and provides that the Attorney General will if necessary, institute condemnation proceedings on behalf of the National Trust, in which title will vest. Upon acquisition of such a property, the National Trust will attempt to convey it with conditions to ensure its continued preservation and use. If the National Trust is unable to transfer the property with these conditions, it may sell it at the fair market value without any restrictions. The proceeds of a conveyance by the Trust under this section will be deposited in the United States Treasury for payment of obligations by the United States under this section; any excess amounts may be retained by the National Trust.

Report on Preservation of Intangible Elements

Section 4 directs the Administrator, in consultation with the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress and the Building Arts Foundation, to submit a report in two years on preserving and conserving the intangible elements of our cultural heritage by including arts, skills, folklife and folkways, and collections, in the National Register. The report will include recommendations for legislative and administrative action to encourage continuing these traditional historic, ethnic and cultural activities.

Funding report

Section 5 Directs the Administrator to submit a report to Congress within 8 years on the operation of the Historic Preservation Fund and the national historic preservation program.

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

Section 6 directs the Administrator to investigate the plans and performance of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation relating to historic preservation and to report to Congress within 90 days of the appointment of the Administrator with recommendations for the inclusion of historic preservation elements in the Corporation's plans. The areas subject to the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act will be deemed a historic district for the purposes of this Act and for the purposes of any other Federal, State or local law.

Report on Tax Laws

Section 7 directs the Administrator, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to submit a report to the President and the Congress, within one year of the appointment of the Administrator, on Federal tax laws relating to historic preservation.

Cultural Parks Report

Section 8 directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Administrator, to do a comprehensive study and make recommendations for the creation of a National System of Cultural Parks to provide for the preservation, interpretation, development and use of historic, archeological and natural resources found in urban and settled areas throughout the Nation. The Secretary will submit such legislative recommendations as may be necessary to establish such a system to the President and the Congress within two years after the enactment of this Act.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4394

Mr. BOLAND submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4394) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 96-409)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4394) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980 and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 17, 19, and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate num-

State, District of Columbia, and local authorities of certain areas along the Potomac River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUARINI:

H.R. 5119. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for hiring unemployed individuals in redevelopment areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5120. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$255 to \$750 the lump sum death payment which will be made in the case of an insured individual who dies leaving a relatively small estate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARKIN:

H.R. 5121. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to require States receiving certain grants under such act to establish home maintenance assistance programs to enable older persons to continue living independently in a home environment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HEFTTEL:

H.R. 5122. A bill to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the donation of surplus real or personal property for use in connection with a public harbor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LEDERER (for himself, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. ROUSSELOT, and Mr. MOORE):

H.R. 5123. A bill to amend Section 4943 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to excess business holdings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEDERER (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5124. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of a transfer of proven oil and gas properties by persons to a controlled corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 5125. A bill to improve the quality of table grapes for marketing in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5126. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to strengthen significantly the role of small, innovative firms in federally funded research and development, to promote a higher level of innovation and productivity in the Nation's economy; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LOEFFLER (for himself, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. SYMMS):

H.R. 5127. A bill to impose quantitative restrictions on the importation of lamb meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUNGREN (for himself, Mr. BADHAM, and Mr. DANNEMEYER):

H.R. 5128. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a program to permit nationals of Mexico to enter the United States to perform temporary services or labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLORY (for himself, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ASHBROOK, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. WINN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. RUDD, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. ROYER, and Mr. McDONALD):

H.R. 5129. A bill to enhance the foreign intelligence and law enforcement activities of the United States by improving the protection of information necessary to their effective operation; jointly, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and Government Operations.

By Mr. McKAY (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. RHODES, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. HANCE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. RUDD, Mr. COELHO, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MARIOTT, Mr. RUNNELS, and Mr. WYATT):

H.R. 5130. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for special venue provisions in cases relating to the environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 5131. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a refundable tax credit for amounts paid for electricity or natural gas under fuel adjustment clauses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 5132. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from the definition of vessels non-self-propelled barges under certain conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 5133. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide full benefits for disabled wives, husbands, widows, and widowers without regard to age (and without regard to any previous reduction in their benefits), to provide benefits for essential spouses of disability beneficiaries without regard to age or children in care, to provide that all divorced spouses and former spouses (including husbands and fathers) may qualify for benefits and to liberalize eligibility for disability benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 5134. A bill to repeal the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 5135. A bill to transfer to the District of Columbia certain real property of the United States located in the District of Columbia for the purpose of providing for senior citizens' housing; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 5136. A bill to amend section 110 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the standard for preservation of disability evaluations for compensation purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 5137. A bill to improve the nutritional labelling of food; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. LEACH of Iowa):

H.R. 5138. A bill to authorize certain appropriations to the Office of Personnel Management, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Special Counsel of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 5139. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SHARP:

H.R. 5140. A bill to amend title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SOLARZ (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. SABO, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 5141. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide individuals a credit against income tax for amounts paid or incurred for certain State and local individual income taxes, and to repeal the deduction for such taxes, State and local general sales taxes, and State and local taxes on gasoline and other motor fuels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SPELLMAN:

H.R. 5142. A bill to revise certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to per diem and mileage expenses of Government employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. STACK:

H.R. 5143. A bill to amend section 101(a) (2) (B) (ii) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, relating to State agency organization requirements, to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may waive the requirements of such section whenever such waiver is determined to be consistent with the objectives of title I of such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself and Mr. MADIGAN):

H.R. 5144. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to assure sufficient resources to pay current and future benefits, by increasing revenues, reducing costs, simplifying administration, and improving benefits; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRIBLE (for himself and Mrs. BOGGS):

H.R. 5145. A bill to promote competitive U.S. Flag bulk cargo carrying vessels in world trade, to stimulate construction of modern bulk cargo carrying vessels for domestic and foreign trade built in shipyards of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 5146. A bill to assist the electrical consumers of the Pacific Northwest through use of the Federal Columbia River Power System to achieve cost-effective energy conservation, to encourage the development of renewable energy resources, to establish a representative regional power planning process, to assure the region of an efficient and adequate power supply, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 5147. A bill to change the tariff treatment of parts used for the manufacture or repair of certain pistols and revolvers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 5148. A bill to set limits on increases in hospital capital stock, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 5149. A bill to establish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans and loan guarantees to business concerns which would otherwise be unable to obtain needed financing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana:

H.R. 5150. A bill to establish the National Forest Systems Investment Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California (for himself and Mrs. SPELLMAN):

H.R. 5151. A bill to provide a prepaid dental care program for Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SARBANES:

S. 1834. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the efforts of Goodloe Byron to protect the Appalachian Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SASSER (for himself, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. CHILES, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. DURENBURGER):

S. 1835. A bill to extend the Joint Funding Simplification Act of 1974; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PRYOR:

S. 1836. A bill relating to the currency of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 1837. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lagrimas Meneses Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1838. A bill for the relief of Ruiz Redentor Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 1839. A bill to extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. PELL (by request):

S. 1840. A bill to extend and improve the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 1841. A bill to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 1842. A bill entitled the "National Heritage Policy Act of 1979"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRANSTON (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 1843. A bill to provide for Federal support and stimulation of State, local, and community activities to prevent domestic violence and provide immediate shelter and other assistance for victims of domestic violence, for coordination of Federal programs and activities pertaining to domestic violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. DURKIN (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DECONCINI, and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1844. A bill to establish a national goal for the use of renewable energy resources, to establish information and financial initiatives to promote the use of renewable energy resources, to authorize the use of certain renewable energy resources by the Federal Government, to provide for an accelerated wind commercialization program and to establish a program for the promotion of local energy self-sufficiency; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1832. A bill to extend the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to declare and proclaim land to be Indian reservation land; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the legislation I introduce is intended to cure inconsistencies resulting from an aberration of our laws. During the period from 1877 to 1913 the Pueblo Tribes of the United States were declared "non-Indians." Consequently, the Pueblos were denied the protection of the Federal Gov-

ernment and instead were subjected to the authority of the Pueblo Lands Board. During this period great controversy arose as to ownership of land within boundaries of reservations by non-Indians. The Pueblos have since been riddled with private claims.

The redress this legislation would allow is exemplified by an existing situation in the San Juan Pueblo. The Pueblo has negotiated for and bought from its own funds, 1½ acres of land located in the middle of the reservation previously subject to a private claim. A non-Indian had been recognized as having established "squatter's rights" on this parcel by the Pueblo Lands Board in that curious period when the Pueblo Indians were non-Indians. There is no question that this was and is Indian land but for that 36 years the owners were non-Indianized. And because of that peculiar action the land which has been returned to the tribe at its own expense cannot be reservation land without an act of Congress. If this land were in any State other than New Mexico or Arizona, the Secretary could in his discretion do so. This is truly unjust.

I would hope that this legislation be considered as a reasonable means of expeditiously yet carefully restoring Indian lands to their proper heritage. ●

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. STAFFORD):

S. 1833. A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to allow recovery by United States nationals for losses incurred in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am introducing today on behalf of myself and my senior colleague from Vermont, Senator ROBERT T. STAFFORD, a bill that is long overdue. Our colleagues in the House of Representatives, Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. JEFFORDS, introduced similar legislation earlier this year and I want to commend them for their work in this area. Our legislation, like its House counterpart, is designed to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to begin registering and processing the losses that U.S. citizens incurred in Vietnam.

I want to make one fact perfectly and completely clear. This bill in no way seeks to prejudice or alter the relations of the U.S. Government with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, nor does it presuppose any developments in either diplomatic dialog or any international formality. The sole purpose of this legislation is to establish the necessary mechanism between the U.S. Government and its citizens to ascertain the number and merit of outstanding claims against Vietnam. The bill sets out the manner and means to accomplish this.

These claims must be registered in a timely way for the simple reason that our State Department should know what the extent of American business and private losses are. Since the experience in similar claims settlements has proven to involve a very lengthy process, it is important to commence the registration soon. All too often, U.S. citizens have lost con-

siderable sums because the registration process was begun too late, and many of those who were directly involved passed away, or pertinent records were no longer available. Thus the likelihood of ever adjudicating the actual claims themselves can become well near impossible unless they are registered and processed.

I have brought this matter to the attention of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Department of State. Both feel that the language of the House bill is sound as well as necessary. I hope that hearings can be held in the near future and that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission can commence its work in this regard. I know that the Commission is anxious and able to take on this task.

We know the sad legacy of Vietnam. The recent suffering of countless refugees in Southeast Asia brings it all home once again. I do not pretend to address the role of Vietnam in this new tragedy. This legislation is merely a necessary step forward on the part of American citizens.

Mr. President, whatever the future holds for United States-Vietnam relations, this legislation is necessary. It will give our representatives information that they will need—however our Government decides to proceed. Without acting prematurely, this bill will enable the United States to weigh an important factor should this ever become necessary. I trust and hope that my colleagues in the Senate will support this endeavor. ●

By Mr. SARBANES:

S. 1834. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the efforts of Goodloe Byron to protect the Appalachian Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

GOODLOE BYRON

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, almost 1 year ago, many of us were shocked by the untimely death of our colleague in the House of Representatives, Congressman Goodloe E. Byron, of Maryland's Sixth District.

Since his passing, there have been a number of fitting tributes to Goodloe and his achievements. I participated in one such tribute at the South Mountain Tourist Information Center, which was dedicated to Goodloe's memory. I am today introducing legislation in the U.S. Senate to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the efforts of Goodloe Byron to protect the Appalachian Trail.

Goodloe always remained very close to the land and history of western Maryland. This was apparent in the extensive and continuous use he and his family made of the parks, forests, and trails around his home in Frederick County. All his life he maintained a great interest in the preservation and improvement of the Appalachian Trail, probably the longest and finest continuous trail in the world stretching from Maine to Georgia. He served on the Appalachian Trail National Advisory Council. He worked diligently to protect the Maryland portion of the trail, including many years of work in the Maryland General Assembly to pass legislation providing for the State

ing, Finance and Urban Affairs and Science and Technology.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. KOGOVSEK):

H.R. 5487. A bill to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Colorado for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 5488. A bill to designate certain public lands in the State of Pennsylvania as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 5489. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for third-preference treatment of alien investors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5490. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for third-preference treatment of alien investors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE:

H.R. 5491. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that in the case of any veteran who served for 90 days or more during a period of war, the development of the disease transverse myelitis to a degree of 10 percent of disability or more within 7 years from the date of the veteran's separation from service shall be presumed to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARLENEE:

H.R. 5492. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OTTINGER (for himself, Mr. STAGGERS, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 5493. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to permit utilities to supply, install, or finance energy conservation measures and to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish a program under which persons may be reimbursed for part of the costs incurred in installing energy conservation measures in residential or commercial buildings, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5494. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that child's insurance benefits shall not be payable to an insured individual's stepchild, after such child's natural parent and the insured individual are divorced, for any period during which such child is receiving support from another source; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 5495. A bill to reduce dependence on foreign oil imports by providing for the increased use of coal, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. GUDGER, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. McDABE, Mr. RODINO, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. MOTT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. OTTINGER, Mrs. By-

RON, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. SABO, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. STACK, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BARNES, and Mr. PEYSER):

H.R. 5496. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 5497. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., as the Cranberry Wilderness and Cranberry Back Country, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS (by request):

H.R. 5498. A bill to designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., as the Cranberry Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. RODINO, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MATSUI,

Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. YATES, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. SIMON, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. BONKER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. BUTLER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COELHO, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. FARY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HEFTEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. LOWRY, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCKAY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ROYER, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SHANNON, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. WIRTH, and Mr. WYATT):

H.R. 5499. A bill to establish a commission to gather facts to determine whether any wrong was committed against those American citizens and permanent resident aliens affected by Executive Order No. 9066, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COURTER:

H.J. Res. 411. Joint resolution conferring U.S. citizenship posthumously on Rosinella Verdi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON BILLS INITIALLY REFERRED UNDER TIME LIMITATIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X, the following actions were taken by the Speaker: Referral of the bill (H.R. 2626) to estab-

lish voluntary limits on the annual increases in total hospital expenses, and to provide for mandatory limits on the annual increases in hospital inpatient revenues to the extent that the voluntary limits are not effective, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce extended for an additional period ending not later than October 9, 1979.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.R. 5500. A bill for the relief of Maximo Mudut Lagdao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (by request):

H.R. 5501. A bill for the relief of Mirza Arqueta, Griselda Arqueta, Brenda Arqueta, and Clarisa Arqueta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5502. A bill for the relief of Lagrimas Martinez and Ruiz Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H.R. 5503. A bill for the relief of Matilda Anne Dean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. McCLOSKEY.

H.R. 182: Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 262: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. RUSSO.

H.R. 509: Mr. PATTERSON.

H.R. 997: Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. JOHN BURTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EVANS of the Virgin Islands, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAWKINS, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LELAND, Mr. McDABE, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. YATES, and Mr. ZEFFERETTI.

H.R. 1429: Mr. LOEFFLER.

H.R. 1776: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. AMBRO, Mr. MICA, Mr. MATTOX, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. FERRARO, and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 2279: Mrs. FENWICK and Mr. McEWEN.

H.R. 2602: Mr. McCLOSKEY.

H.R. 3284: Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. YATRON.

H.R. 3558: Mr. RINALDO and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 3561: Mrs. FENWICK.

H.R. 4019: Mrs. BOUQUARD.

H.R. 4400: Mr. LEACH of Louisiana.

H.R. 4513: Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. ROUSSELOT, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri.

H.R. 4561: Mr. GRAMM.

H.R. 4624: Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. DIXON, Ms. FERRARO, and Mr. PEYSER.

H.R. 4646: Mr. ROE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. SLACK, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. EVANS of Georgia.

H.R. 4656: Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. GOLDWATER, and Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina.

The text of the September 13 editorial from the Miami Herald reads:

AID TO NICARAGUA CUTS BOTH WAYS

Out of a total U.S. foreign-aid budget of \$8.9 billion for fiscal 1980, the \$8.8 million approved in a congressional committee for Nicaragua Tuesday is hardly extravagant. It is, in fact, a bargain investment in the long-range stability of the hemisphere.

That's not to say that the Yankee dollar can buy friends in the New World or in the Third World any more than it did in the old world. Dollars don't buy friends, and never did. They can however, relieve a lot of the economic and social pressures that are so dangerously explosive in so many parts of the world.

Nicaragua is desperately in need of help to rebuild its economy, which was still staggering in the aftermath of the 1972 earthquake and years of Somoza plundering when it was crushed by this summer's civil war. Reconstruction and price-stabilization programs are that proud nation's only hope for economic health and political stability.

Americans should be pleased to help with that kind of aid, especially when there is a possibility of tipping the scales in favor of a democratic movement that's competing with left-wing totalitarianism to replace the deposed right-wing dictatorship.

The tiny \$23,000 grant for military training in the larger economic package also is appropriate. It will permit 20 Sandinista soldiers to spend time at U.S. bases in the Caribbean and will bring two of their commanders on a tour of military bases in the United States. This is a welcome first step toward normal military relations between the U.S. armed forces, which are despised in Nicaragua for their former role in defense of the Somoza regime, and the new government in Managua, which already has normal diplomatic communications with Washington.

A first-hand look at some concentrated U.S. military force might even give the visitors a greater appreciation for just how much restraint was exercised by Washington in turning its back when Somoza begged for more weapons to fight the Sandinistas. The deposed dictator himself now calls President Carter profane names and says the Administration declared war against him in refusing to send more arms.

There's good reason for the squeamishness some congressmen showed toward the provisional government in Nicaragua. The junta includes avowed Marxists, and it clearly still has the potential to turn hard to the left in betrayal of the broad public support that helped it succeed.

But if dollars are no guarantee of friendship, the converse also is true—turning one's back is a guarantee of enmity. For political as well as humanitarian reasons, therefore, generous U.S. aid to Nicaragua is in the long-range best interests of the United States. ●

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BILL

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1979

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing, with cosponsors, a bill to improve our Nation's programs for preserving historic, architectural, archeological and cultural resources—the National Historic Preservation Amendments of 1979.

The bill is an outgrowth of similar legislation which I introduced in the 95th

Congress. It addresses a number of issues which have been raised since then by Members of Congress, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Department of the Interior, the General Accounting Office, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and individuals and organizations from the private historic preservation community, including Preservation Action and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

I introduced the present bill in August of this year as a discussion document to focus attention on these issues. The response has been tremendously supportive, and I have received a number of excellent suggestions for improving the legislation. Indeed, the bill I am introducing today contains several technical changes to further clarify the language of the bill. Suggestions for substantive changes will, of course, be addressed and responded to during the usual legislative process.

Our national historic preservation program has served this country well. Until 1966, the program was primarily fostered by private individuals and groups, guided and assisted by a number of excellent State organizations, such as the Ohio Historical Society. In 1966 Congress passed into law the National Historic Preservation Act. This was truly landmark legislation. It firmly established, for the first time, a Federal partnership with the States and the private sector in historic preservation. The act provided a process for identifying, evaluating and designating historic properties and created a grants-in-aid program to assist State and local efforts to preserve significant historic and archeological properties. It also set up a reasonable process whereby Federal undertakings which would damage or destroy such properties would be reviewed and commented on by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Other subsequent acts of Congress have provided for the salvaging of historic and archeological resources threatened by Federal projects such as dams and highway construction, expanded the historic preservation grant program with moneys derived from offshore oil revenues, required the Federal Government to consider historic and architecturally significant buildings before constructing new office facilities, and provided Federal tax incentives for preserving historic commercial properties and disincentive for demolishing them. Most recently, the House passed important new legislation, authored by the distinguished chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Mr. UDALL, to protect archeological resources on Federal lands.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION TODAY

We can view with pride the many achievements of our national historic preservation program over the past 13 years. Indeed, this program has been doing what others try, and unlike many others it has been remarkably successful. It has helped save countless historic and architecturally significant properties and preserved or salvaged many important archeological and cultural sites. Without this program, much of our rich

and diverse heritage would have been destroyed.

Over the years, historic preservation has also provided many extra, sometimes unexpected, benefits. Recent studies have shown that historic preservation contributes to the conservation of energy and raw materials, increased tax revenues, new businesses and jobs, greater housing supply, growth in retail sales, expanded tourism, and increased public and private investments. Indeed, historic preservation has become a major force in the revitalization of our cities and in the conservation of many rural towns and villages as well.

Although the present program has been successful in a great many ways, it, like any program of its age, needs both refinement and a boost. The program faces many new responsibilities, and it needs the flexibility to deal with them.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The bill I am introducing today is aimed at offering fresh thinking to a number of issues that face historic preservation today. Following are a few highlights of what the bill would do:

Combine the existing programs in the Department of the Interior with those in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which would be reconstituted as the Historic Preservation Agency.

Give States more flexibility to administer their own programs and more flexibility in using Federal grant funds—two-thirds of the Federal funds would go directly to States and qualifying local governments.

Streamline and strengthen Federal agency requirements for protecting historic resources.

Establish a national inventory of all historic properties, including those eligible for Federal protection and funding; include on the National Register of Historic Places, for additional protection, those properties which have received grants or other public investments, are dedicated to preservation or are of national significance.

Create a National Center for the Building Arts in the Pension Building, with educational, training, reference and exhibit programs in the professions, trades, crafts and skills related to historic preservation and the building arts.

Mr. Speaker, 13 years ago Congress found, in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, that—

The present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation. . . .

Fortunately, we have come a long way since that statement of gloom. But we still have a distance to go before we can be satisfied that our Nation's rich heritage is truly protected.

There are in fact many fine and able programs in States and communities throughout our country that still need what the 1966 act promised—"maximum encouragement" by the Federal Government.

.. My bill offers for discussion a means

for giving them the encouragement that was promised and for assuring that, as Congress intended in 1966—

The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation (are) preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.●

SOLAR ENERGY

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1979

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, solar energy has received a great deal of rhetorical support over the past few years and a number of excellent pieces of solar legislation have been enacted into law. However, very little new has been accomplished in this session of Congress.

This session, the solar coalition is joining in support of a comprehensive package of bills aimed at moving this country toward the widespread use of solar energy to meet the President's goal of 20 percent of the country's energy demand by the year 2000. I urge Members to support the following list of bills, I have included a staff contact for each, in order to facilitate Members' gaining further information on the details of each proposal:

LIST OF BILLS

Biomass research, development and demonstration—John Kinass, Rep. Fithian, 55777. Would roughly double current federal expenditures for biomass R&D. \$75.6 million would be added for FY 1980 to advance a wide variety of bioconversion technologies to the commercialization stage.

International solar energy research, development and demonstration—John Loewy, Rep. Ottinger, 59117. Seeks to accelerate the development of cost-effective solar systems manufactured by U.S. industries by promoting the export of such systems. It would also encourage the development of renewable resources in foreign nations. This bill is being developed by Reps. Ottinger and Wolpe and Sen. Tsongas.

Global market survey, H.R. 3401, S. 1066—Rey Post, Rep. Jeffords, 54115. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a global market survey to determine countries to which solar energy technology equipment manufactured in the U.S. might be exported. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Percy.

DOE solar energy programs reorganization, H.R. 5169—John Loewy, Rep. Ottinger, 59117. Will consolidate all of the solar energy research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities in the Department of Energy under the authority of one assistant secretary for renewable energy resources. Conservation and geothermal programs would also be included. The initial sponsors of this bill are Reps. Ottinger and Fish.

Solar energy employment and training, H.R. 3525, H.R. 3532—John Martin, Rep. Jeffords, 54115; Joe Colaneri, Rep. Mineta, 52631. Establishes a program to train unskilled, disadvantaged youth in solar energy and energy conservation job skills. Amends CETA to provide five-year, \$90 million pro-

gram of classroom and on-the-job training, counseling, job referral, and apprenticeship programs.

Wind energy supply, H.R. 3558—Joe Colaneri, Rep. Mineta, 52631. Provides for a seven-year, \$1 billion program with a goal of reaching a national wind energy capacity of at least 500 megawatts by 1986. Emphasizes cost-sharing with private industry and reduction of wind energy costs as principal program goals.

Federal power marketing and REA renewable energy requirements—Dan Deudney, Sen. Durkin, 43324. Would require that an increasing percentage of REA loans for new generating capacity be reserved for facilities using renewable resources, with the required percentage reaching 50 percent in the year 2000.

Solar access alternatives—Sen. Hart, 45852. Would assist states in conducting pilot projects to identify and encourage legal alternatives to assure access to direct sunlight.

Local energy management, S. 1537—Chris Palmer, Sen. Percy, 41462. Would establish three interlocking programs aimed at encouraging innovative local approaches to development of renewable energy resources. Involves grants for localities to promote energy conservation or use of renewables. Establishes a program to enable localities with such programs to share information with other communities. Would establish a Local Energy Reference Center to serve as an information clearing house on innovative projects. Funding of \$55 million for three years.

Small scale energy technology programs reorganization, S. 1708—Chris Palmer, Sen. Percy, 41462. Increases funding for DOE Office of Small Scale Technology from FY 1979 level of \$8 million to \$23.6 million. This would allow the Appropriate Energy Technology Small Grants Program to expand and would make an additional \$6 million available to assist inventors and small businesses in marketing promising new small scale energy technologies.

Solar tax initiative, H.R. 5084, S. 1571—Rob Lively, Rep. Fowler, 53801; Peter Friedman, Sen. Packwood, 47096. These similar bills would increase the investment tax credit for solar energy. The House bill would also extend the investment tax credit to noncorporate lessors of solar energy property and allow the amortization of solar energy property based on a 36-month period.

Federal buildings, H.R. 5073—Tom Gray, Rep. Blanchard, 52101. Would require the use of passive solar systems in all new federal buildings, and of active solar energy systems unless they are determined not to be cost-effective.

Solar bank, H.R. 605—Rob Wrigley, Rep. Neal, 52071. Establishes a Solar Bank to make interest subsidy payments to lending institutions which make long-term, low-interest loans for the purchase and installation of solar energy systems. This bill has attracted 129 cosponsors and was favorably reported from the House Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy on June 20th. Rep. Neal has also introduced the Administration version, H.R. 4974, which would make funding contingent upon passage of the Energy Security Trust Fund.

Title X of S. 1308, "Renewable Energy Resources"—Dan Deudney, Sen. Durkin, 43324. Establishes a national goal of 20 quadrillion Btu's of energy production from renewable resources by the year 2000. Provides for a number of programs, including use of passive solar and, when cost-effective, active solar systems on new federal buildings and federally assisted nongovernment buildings; mandated sale of an increasing amount of gasohol at federal fueling stations; and development and commercialization of wind energy systems.●

A HEARTY WELCOME TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1979

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Pope John Paul II, the first Polish Pope, will soon arrive on his historic visit to the United States, and I am delighted to join with my colleagues in welcoming this great world leader to our Nation.

As a member of the Presidential delegation that went to Rome to attend the investiture of Pope Paul John II, it was a pleasure for me to join in cosponsorship and unanimous approval by the House of Representatives of a resolution of welcome to Pope John Paul II. A copy of that resolution follows:

H. RES. 412

Whereas Pope John Paul II is a moral leader and a force for good in the world community; and

Whereas, he is an advocate for world peace and disarmament, goals shared by men and women of all nationalities; and

Whereas, Pope John Paul's visit to his homeland of Poland was a beacon of light for all those who hope for an end to the repression of religious and other freedoms that has befallen Eastern Europe; and

Whereas, this country has as one of its founding principles the freedom of all to celebrate the worship as they may choose; now: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That we do welcome Pope John Paul II to the United States and extend to him all the courtesies, all the warmth, and all the hospitality appropriate to his visit.

Mr. Speaker, Pope John Paul II, despite his brief period as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, has already become recognized by the people of the world as a strong voice and a strong leader in mankind's quest for religious freedom, international human rights, and the resolution of conflict between nations through peaceful means. Our own Nation's founding principles emphasize the ideals of cultural, religious, and political freedom, and it is most fitting that we as a people extend our heartiest welcome to Pope Paul II, who has done so much to reaffirm these ideals and these goals for all humanity.

My own city of Chicago, a traditional center in our country for new immigrants over the generations, is privileged and honored to receive the Pope on his personal visit. I share that feeling of great honor and I look forward to meeting Pope John Paul II at the White House reception for Members of Congress on October 6. Tremendous love and admiration for his work is felt by millions of ethnic Chicagoans who have contributed so much to the greatness of our city and the greatness of our Nation with its precious heritage of liberty.

For over 1,000 years, Poland has been a Christian nation, the bulwark of Christianity and a vital protector of the values of Western civilization. Pope John Paul II's dedication to the principles of human dignity has been forged by his personal experiences of bitter persecution by

Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DELLUMS (by request):

H.R. 5538. A bill to authorize the set off of annuity payments or refunds payable from the civil service retirement fund to former employees of the government of the District of Columbia in order to liquidate debts owed to the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ERTTEL:

H.R. 5539. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that wood or coal burning stoves and furnaces will be eligible for the residential energy credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS of Georgia:

H.R. 5540. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require patient package labeling for drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LLOYD:

H.R. 5541. A bill to designate certain lands in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests as the "Sheep Mountain Wilderness"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL of New York:

H.R. 5542. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to provide for an enhanced civil defense program for fiscal years 1980 through 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. DEVINE):

H.R. 5543. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to restrict the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to gather and compile certain information under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAXMAN:

H.R. 5544. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to repeal section 1902 (f) and to provide for extended medicare coverage of the severely medically impaired; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ABDNOR:

H.R. 5545. A bill to establish a procedure for acquisition and installation of works of art in public buildings; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 5546. A bill to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to permit grain delivered to export elevators by any means of conveyance other than barge to be transferred into such export elevators without official weighing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. BYRON:

H.R. 5547. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DODD:

H.R. 5548. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to present on behalf of the Congress a specially struck gold medal to Simon Wiesenthal; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ERDAHL:

H.R. 5549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the tax-free rollover into an individual retirement account or annuity of the proceeds from the redemption of bonds acquired under a qualified bond purchase plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

H.R. 5550. A bill to convey certain lands in Dinosaur National Monument, Colo., to the heirs of Charles T. Mantle, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5551. A bill to provide for the establishment of smoke detector placement demonstration projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. SIMON:

H.R. 5552. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States in order to provide assistance to households which cannot meet the high cost of fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.J. Res. 416. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating March 11, 1980, as "National Postal Workers' Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TRAXLER:

H.J. Res. 417. Joint resolution designating July 1980 as "National Porcelain Art Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H. Con. Res. 194. Concurrent resolution honoring the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MATTOX:

H.R. 5553. A bill for the relief of the Southern Methodist University School of Law Leasing Trust, and its successor trust, the Legal Educational Trust of Dallas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5554. A bill for the relief of Florence B. Altman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

313. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to designating the week of February 3-8, 1980, as "National Scleroderma Week," which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

DELETION OF SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2690: Mr. TREEN.

H.R. 3107: Mr. TREEN.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1429: Mr. HOPKINS.

H.R. 1815: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 3558: Mr. NELSON.

H.R. 4265: Mr. EARLY.

H.R. 4598: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. WIRTH.

H.R. 4638: Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. LOGOMARSINO, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. BADHAM.

H.R. 4646: Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. DECKARD, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. D'AMOURS.

H.R. 4660: Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MCCLOREY, Mr. ROYAL, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. ZABLOCKI.

H.R. 4733: Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. NOLAN, and Mrs. SPELLMAN.
H.R. 4782: Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. CAVANAUGH, and Mr. HINSON.

H.R. 4796: Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4897: Mr. PATTERSON.

H.R. 5033: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HANCE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MINISH, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 5071: Mr. MOTTL, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. DOWNEY.

H.R. 5184: Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 5371: Mr. MCCLOSKEY and Mr. DASCHLE.

H.R. 5378: Mr. DERWINSKI and Mr. WHITEHURST.

H.R. 5402: Mr. LEACH of Louisiana, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. COELHO, Mr. DOUGHERTY, and Mr. KEMP.

H.R. 5496: Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DOWNEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. GRAY, Mr. BELENSON, and Mrs. SPELLMAN.

H.R. 5499: Mr. FITTHAN, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 5519: Mr. STUDDS.

H.J. Res. 389: Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CARR, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GUYER, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PREYER, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. ROYER, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WINN, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FROST, Mr. GLAIMO, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. YATRON.

H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. FISH.

H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. HOWARD.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 3000

By Mr. COURTER:

(To the amendment in the nature of a substitute; page and line numbers refer to H.R. 4839.)

—Page 40, add at the end of line 23 the following new subsection (c): No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used to promulgate, administer or enforce any regulation or to issue or enforce any order which would continue any mandatory allocation or price control of motor gasoline.

By Mr. PEASE:

(To the amendment in the nature of a substitute.)

—Page 57, lines 19 and 20, strike out "\$25,000,000 for energy extension service functions" and insert in lieu thereof "\$35,000,000 for energy extension service functions".

Page 58, after line 19, insert the following new section:

ENERGY EXTENSION SERVICE CHALLENGE GRANT PROGRAM

Sec. 602. Section 512(c) of the National Energy Extension Service Act is amended by

upon such taxpayer under fuel adjustment clauses with respect to the purchase of electricity or natural gas for nonbusiness uses in the taxpayer's principal residence.

H.R. 5132. August 2, 1979. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt certified non-self-propelled barges from the class of vessels which are subject to the duty on vessels equipped or repaired in a foreign country.

H.R. 5133. August 2, 1979. Ways and Means. Provides full benefits under title II (Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance) of the Social Security Act for disabled wives, husbands, widows, and widowers without respect to age. Authorizes benefits for essential spouses of disability beneficiaries without regard to age or children in care. Provides benefits for divorced husbands, surviving divorced husbands, and surviving fathers. Eliminates the requirement that the 20 quarters of coverage necessary for disability insurance must have occurred within a 40 quarter period.

H.R. 5134. August 2, 1979. Armed Services. Repeals the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

H.R. 5135. August 2, 1979. Public Works and Transportation. Directs the Architect of the Capitol to grant title to certain real property to the District of Columbia subject to a reversion to the United States if such property is not used as a site for housing for the elderly within three years.

H.R. 5136. August 2, 1979. Veterans' Affairs. Repeals the provision requiring the preservation of total disability ratings for compensation purposes. Reduces from 20 to five years the period after which a rating cannot be reduced for pension and insurance purposes.

H.R. 5137. August 2, 1979. Agriculture. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, after consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to develop and implement a nutrition labeling and information system for meat, meat food products, poultry, and poultry products, capable of use as human food.

H.R. 5138. August 2, 1979. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes appropriations to the Office of Personnel Management, the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), the Special Counsel of the MSPB, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority for fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

H.R. 5139. August 2, 1979. Interior and Insular Affairs. Amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to establish and maintain a National Register of Historic Places.

Establishes a Historic Preservation Agency under the direction of an Administrator for Historic Preservation, and an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Provides a program of financial assistance to States and local governments and sets forth guidelines for all Federal agencies for the furtherance of the preservation of historic properties.

H.R. 5140. August 2, 1979. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to provide a limited exemption for automobile manufacturers who fail to meet average fuel economy standards.

H.R. 5141. August 2, 1979. Ways and Means. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit for 50 percent of the State and local individual income tax paid by an individual taxpayer.

Disallows tax deductions for State and local individual income taxes, State and local general sales taxes, and State and local gasoline taxes.

H.R. 5142. August 2, 1979. Government Operations. Requires the Administrator of General Services to conduct an annual survey to determine the per diem allowances to which Federal employees shall be en-

titled for official travel to various areas of the United States. Provides for a congressional veto of such allowances. Eliminates current maximum amounts to which an employee is entitled for certain travel expenses.

H.R. 5143. August 2, 1979. Education and Labor. Amends the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to waive certain State agency organization requirements with respect to a State agency which demonstrates that such waiver would be consistent with the objectives of title I (Vocational Rehabilitation Services) of such Act.

H.R. 5144. August 2, 1979. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Ways and Means. Amends the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to revise the benefits payable under such Act and the funding of the Railroad Retirement Account.

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to revise the taxes imposed under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act.

H.R. 5145. August 2, 1979. Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Amends the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a financial assistance program for the construction and operation of vessels to be used in essential bulk cargo carrying services. Entitles such vessels to engage in all domestic trades without restriction and allows such vessels to enter or leave the domestic trade upon appropriate notice.

Reduces the minimum United States' documentation period for vessels which have received a construction-differential subsidy.

H.R. 5146. August 2, 1979. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Interior and Insular Affairs. Establishes the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning Council to direct the preparation of a regional electric power plan, including the use of renewable resources and the implementation of conservation measures.

Authorizes the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to sell electric power to public bodies, cooperatives, investor-owned utilities, Federal agencies, and direct service industrial customers, and to set rates for the sale or disposition of electric power.

Authorizes the Administrator to acquire electric power resources for experimental or demonstration projects.

H.R. 5147. August 2, 1979. Ways and Means. Amends the Tariff Schedules of the United States to reduce the duty on parts for pistols and revolvers used for sporting purposes.

H.R. 5148. August 2, 1979. Ways and Means; Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends the Public Health Service Act to apply the certificate-of-need program administered by the State health planning and development agencies to increase in health care facility capital stock and changes in health care facility bed function. Sets a national limit for major increases in hospital capital stock.

Amends the Social Security Act to revise the capital expenditure limitation provision with respect to hospitals. Prohibits the making of Federal payments under the Maternal and Child Health, Medicare, and Medicaid programs for unnecessary services or capital expenditures.

H.R. 5149. August 2, 1979. Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Establishes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans and loan guarantees to business concerns which would otherwise be unable to obtain needed financing.

Authorizes the Corporation to issue notes, debentures, bonds, and other such obligations which will be fully guaranteed by the United States.

H.R. 5150. August 2, 1979. Agriculture. Establishes the National Forest Systems Investment Fund in the Treasury of the United States, to hold all moneys received from the National Forest System and make them

available for capital improvements in the System.

Declares that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest a portion of such moneys in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest.

H.R. 5151. August 2, 1979. Post Office and Civil Service. Authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to enter into contracts to provide dental benefit plans for Federal employees. Specifies benefits which are required to be provided under such plans. Sets forth provisions governing: (1) the enrollment of employees; and (2) the contributions of the Government and enrolled individuals toward the subscription charge of such a plan.

Requires that an eligible individual be provided specified information concerning such plans. Creates the Employees Dental Benefits Fund.

H.R. 5152. August 2, 1979. House Administration. Terminates the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

H.R. 5153. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to include within the definition of "special immigrant" an immigrant entering the United States to pursue a course of religious study in order to carry out the vocation of minister.

H.R. 5154. August 2, 1979. Education and Labor. Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to: (1) replace certain existing student loan progress with a new program providing direct loans to students through institutions of higher education, and supplementary family-contribution loans, (2) eliminate the District of Columbia student loan insurance program; and (3) revise the functions and authority of the Student Loan Marketing Association.

H.R. 5155. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Authorizes the granting of a visa to and admission of a named individual to the United States for permanent residence.

H.R. 5156. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay specified sums to named individuals in satisfaction of claims against the United States.

H.R. 5157. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Declares an individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 5158. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims upon any claim instituted within 1 year by a named individual arising out of a specified claim of such individual against the United States.

H.R. 5159. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Declares an individual lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 5160. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Amends a specified act for the relief of named individuals to restore certain benefits.

H.R. 5161. August 2, 1979. Judiciary. Declares a named individual to have satisfied specified requirements under the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to required periods of residence and physical presence within the United States. Authorizes such individual to be naturalized.

H.R. 5162. August 2, 1979. Interior and Insular Affairs. Directs the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to amend the description of the land granted by the United States in a specified land patent issued to a named individual.

H.R. 5163. September 5, 1979. Armed Services. Authorizes the sales of 14 naval vessels to the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and Spain.

H.R. 5164. September 5, 1979. Merchant

WILSON of Texas, Mr. BURGNER, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 4843: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mrs. SPELLMAN.

H.R. 5033: Mr. GRAY, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. DOWNEY.

H.R. 5076: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GRADISON, and Mr. MARTIN.

H.R. 5151: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. LELAND, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BARNES, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. STOKES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. EVANS of the Virgin Islands, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. PRICE, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FISHER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GUYER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. CAVANAUGH.

H.R. 5296: Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. HEFTEL, and Mr. LEACH of Iowa.

H.R. 5426: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HILLIS, and Mr. ROTH.

H.R. 5466: Mr. BAILEY, Mr. BAUMAN, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. ERTTEL, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. SHARP, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 5477: Mr. DASCHLE and Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 5496: Mr. UDALL, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana, Mr. VANIK, Mr. STARK, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and Mr. SIMON.

H.R. 5610: Mr. TRIBLE.

H.R. 5666: Mr. ASPIN, Mr. COURTER, Mr. GINN, Mr. GUDGER, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. RUDD, and Mr. SIMON.

H.R. 5694: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CARR, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. SABO, and Mr. WEAVER.

H.R. 5700: Mr. AUCCOIN and Mr. SHUMWAY.

H.R. 5730: Mr. TREEN and Mr. WHITEHURST.

H.R. 5769: Mr. BEDELL, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. LUNGREN.

H.R. 5846: Mr. MITCHELL of New York.

H.R. 5847: Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Mr. BAPALIS.

H.R. 5858: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CARR, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. EMERY, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. ERTTEL, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GORE, Mr. GRADISON, Mr.

GUARINI, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. LEATH of Texas, and Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LENT, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARKS, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MICA, Mr. MOTT, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NELSON, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WINN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. WYATT, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri.

H.J. Res. 395: Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. ROSE, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. NEAL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. REGULA, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. RITTER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LATTI, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. RUDD, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. LOTT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mrs. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CLEVELAND, and Mr. CORCORAN.

H.J. Res. 409: Mr. ROE.

H.J. Res. 445: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. LOTT, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. ROE, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. STACK, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GRAY, Mr. SIMON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. WOLFF.

H.J. Res. 449: Mr. BETHUNE, Mr. COURTER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. GREEN.

H. CON. Res. 180: Mr. SYMMS, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. EVANS of the Virgin Islands, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MOTT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. COURTER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. ALBOSTA, and Mr. SOLARZ.

H. CON. Res. 215: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. MILLER

of Ohio, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. LENT, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. QUAYLE, and Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XII,

243. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the city council, New York, N.Y., relative to the Susan B. Anthony coin, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2977

By Mr. KRAMER:

—Page 32, after line 24 insert the following new section (and redesignate the following sections, and any references to such sections, accordingly):

VETO OF GRANTS BY STATE LEGISLATURE

SEC. 5. (a) In any case in which the Secretary—

(1) approves an application submitted to the Secretary by a State for a grant under section 4(a) or section 4(d);

the Secretary shall submit written notice of such approval as soon as practicable after the date of such approval to the State legislature for the State involved for review by such legislature in accordance with this section. Such notice shall include such information as the Secretary considers appropriate describing the nature of activities which are proposed in such application and the reasons of the Secretary for approving such application.

(b) (1) If a State legislature, after receiving written notice from the Secretary under subsection (a), disapproves any further disbursement of funds under the grant involved, then the Secretary shall not have any authority to disburse any additional funds after the Secretary is notified by the State legislature that it has voted to cut off funding.

(2) In any case in which a State legislature disapproves any disbursement of funds by the Secretary under this section, the State legislature shall notify the Secretary of such action as soon as practicable after such action is taken.

(3) Any action of disapproval by a State legislature under this section shall be carried out in accordance with such rules and procedures as the State legislature may establish.

(c) (1) If the State legislature for any State disapproves any further disbursement of funds by the Secretary to such State under a grant approved by the Secretary under section 4(a) or section 4(d), then the Secretary shall reallocate the funds involved in accordance with section 5(b).

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LITERATURE AND THE MYSTERY NOVEL

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 5, 1979

• Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, seldom do we find a serious writer and professor

of philosophy, especially one who focuses on Medieval Studies, who also has the capacity to write fiction of high literary quality, while still being suspensefully entertaining to the average reader.

Dr. Ralph McInerney, of Notre Dame, displays his Irish wit and humor with a tone of irreverent reverence in his Father Dowling mystery series. His unique talent has earned for him a reputation as one of the finest writers on the American

scene today. He fulfilled all expectations in an autobiographical way when speaking to the Capitol Hill First Friday Club recently about "Literature and the Mystery Novel." Based on his significant contributions to the world of good reading and to the arts, his remarks on this occasion will be of interest to many of my colleagues, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to share his words with them.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.